PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1841.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration limitted to the five Government Promissary Notes following that is to say.

A Promissary Note No. 4775 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1832 | 33 for Sicca Rupees..... 1100.
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Being part of the Goods and Chattles of Euzebio Amboota, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased may be committed to John Junius Stevens also of Bombay Christian Inhabitant. All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 25th day of November 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON.
Proctor.

MRS. ADDISON'S WORK.

To the Gentry, Civil & Military of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

GENTLEMEN,

I trust the circumstances I am about to name will plead in extenuation for the request this letter conveys. I was induced to publish a work with the intention of obtaining if possible, as many subcribers as would enable us to emigrate to upper Canada, and those who have honoured me with their Patronage I beg to offer them the expressions of my best acknowledgements, though I regret to add we shall never derive any benefit from it, the Publisher having become insolvent, and consequently the whole of the subscriptions become the Property of the assignees. Being thus circumstanced, I know of no other resource to relieve us from our great distress than making a final appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Civil, Naval, & Military Gentry of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service on the three Presidencies, in the hopes they will aid us in escaping from privations no longer supportable, and which can easily be imagined, when I state that after deducting 45 £ for a ready—furnished house, for we were compelled from necessity to dispose of our furniture, we possess but 83 £ to subsist twelve persons upon, and to purchase clothes with, and this includes 10 £ derived by a Pension from the Corporation Office to Captain Addison's Sister as being the Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman, and who has been supported by her Brother for the last seven years. Could I have brought out another work, I should have preferred doing so; but neither my health nor spirits will permit me. It is painful, I can assure you, to make such an appeal, but I have preferred this humiliation to seeing my children starve, which would have been the case had we not received some assistance from a few Gentlemen of the India Service, and a timely loan from Messrs. Grindlay & Co., to all of whom I shall ever feel grateful. I therefore most respectfully, but reluctantly solicit subscriptions from the charitable and humane of the service my husband had the honor to belong, to enable us to accomplish our long-desired object, which would place us in a state of comparative affluence from that of the greatest misery. Those who may be so kind as to subscribe I beg they will have the goodness to remit their subscriptions to Messrs. Leckie, & Co.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUISA ADDISON.

Jersey, August 23d. 1841

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By order of the Court.
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1841

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Age.	1st yr	2d yr	3d yr	4th yr	5th yr	6th yr	7th
30	1 6 4	1 7 1	1 7 11	1 8 9	1 9 7	1 10 5	1 11

Extracts from the EVEN RATES for select lives.

Age.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Prem.	1 11 9	2 2 0	2 17 1	4 2 0	6 10 9	10 8 6	19 1

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Commercial Maritime Journal
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EDITED BY
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AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &c.

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John Comming, Dublin. White and Co. and J. Johnstone, Edinburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

SHOULDHAM V. DOWNING.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER. 12.

Mr. Sandes opened the pleadings, stating that the defendant had permitted judgment to go by default, and the case now came on to assess damages which were laid at Co. Rs. 30.000.

Mr. Clarke stated the case for the plantiff, who was a Captain in the 52d Regiment of Native Infantry, and now doing duty with his Regiment at Cawnpore. The defendant, Major Downing, was the Major of the 3d Regt. of Native Infantry, and in Political charge of Serokee and the commandant of the Joudpore Legion. The plaintiff sought to recover damages for the greatest injury a man could sustain, the loss of a wife to whom he was tenderly attached, and the depriving of his infan children of their mother. It would not be necessary, in this case, to offer any evidence, for the defendant had with great propriety abstained from adding to the injury he had committed, by permitting judgment to go by default, and thereby saving the plaintiff from the necessity of sending expensive commissions to prove that which could not be denied. The Court must be aware that great difficulties existed in offering any evidence in a case of this nature; properly facts ought to be proved, which had occurred in England, Calcutta, Ajmeer, Joudpore, Bombay, the Cape, and the Neilgherries, and how could the plaintiff, a Captain in the Army, afford the expense of bringing witnesses or sending commissions. The evidence would, therefore, be necessarily limited. In 1834 Captain Shouldham was married to Miss Frances Ann Hamilson Parkyns, in Winchester; they resided there for a year, and she bore him a son. She then accompanied him to India and they immediately proceeded to Nusseerabad, where his Regiment was stationed. Shortly after they had another child and the mothe's health became much impaired. A change of climate became absolutely necessary and she proceeded to Mount Aboo, which was about 17 marches from Nusseerabad. At this place Major Downing had a house, where he did not reside, his station being about 40 miles off and he kindly lent this to Capt. Shouldham for his family. The lady's health becoming worse she was obliged to proceed to England, and went down to Bombay with Dr. and Mrs. Clarke. There she changed her intention and resolved to proceed to the Cape, and stay there for a few months and then go on to England She did go to the Cape and was shortly after joined by the defendant This was in the month of May 1839. In October following instead of going to England, she returned to Bombay in the same ship with Major Downing, and shortly after accompanied him to the Neilgherries where, in themonth of March, she gave birth to a child. Mr. Clarke further stated that he would distinctly prove that Captain Shouldham could not accompany his wife, for during the whole of this period the general leave of absence in the Army was suspended, and for this purpose he should call Captain Milner from the Adjutant General's Office. He would also shew by the evidence of a Lady, who had long known Capt. Shouldham that she and her Husband lived on the most affectionate terms of unbounded attachment, would confirm the fact. The loss to Captain Shouldham had been most severe—but he was bound to admit that beyond the infliction of the injury, he could not prove many of those circumstances of aggravation, which too often appeared in other cases, but he sought from the Court the utmost damages such an injury deserved.

Several witnesses were then called and a number of Mrs. Shouldham's letters were put in.

Mr. Leith for the defence urged strongly on the Court in mitigation of damages the peculiar nature of the case. Here was a lovely, young, and accomplished woman, thrown into the society of a man who was a widower, without family, and in a part of the country where they were the only European residents, was exposing his client to the utmost temptation to which man could be exposed; and though he had yielded to it, he had not been guilty of any breach of hospitality, nor violated the confidence of a friend for he and the plaintiff were strangers. Mr. Leith then made some severe remarks on the conduct of the plaintiff inleaving his wife unprotected, and said he had not performed his duties as a husband, nor watched over his own honor.

Sir EDWARD RYAN, C. J. in delivering judgment, made the following observations. In causes of this description the Court generally abstain from expressing their opinions, and content themselves with declaring the amount of the damage; but as these cases generally lead to ulterior proceedings, it would have been perhaps a better course to express our reasons, so that the gentlemen at the Bar, if they deemed it necessary, may take them down and make use of them before the other Courts. In this case much evidence is undoubtedly wasted, but it most likely could not have been supplied, owing to the great distance of the places at which the different transactions occurred. From the evidence of the Surgeon proving the birth of a child at the Neilgherries on the 3d of March, and Mrs Shouldham and Major Downing having left the Cape in the October proceeding, it is clear that the guilty connexion between them must have subsisted there, but there is no direct evidence of what took place between the parties at the Cape. It is proved that Mr. Shouldham was received at the house of Col. Lowe, the Resident of Lucknow, and she was also at one time residing with the wife of a high civil servant. Now it has been urged upon us, that the plaintiff had been negligent of his wife, and had not been sufficiently careful of his own honor, and on this account the defendant's Counsel has pressed us to give more nominal damages; but we look *invain* for any evidence by which such an assertion can he supported. On the contrary it is distinctly proved, that the conduct of the plaintiff to his wife was most kind, affectionate, and tender. In no shape or form did he neglect his duty towards her. We have the best possible evidence of this in her own letter addressed to him from the Cape, and the letter of June 1839, is couched in terms of the strongest affection, and gratitude for his attentions to her. How can it possibly be said then that there has been neglect on the part of the husband? Her health had suffered much, and for the sake of her health, a separation became necessary, in order that she might have the benefit of a better climate a necessary consequence of Indian marriages. The husband consented to this, and doubtless incurred heavy expenses. It would be productive of fearful consequences if the Court were to permit it to be argued, that a separation under such circumstances, could cast any suspicion of neglet on the part of the husband, and if such things are urged before us, we must not permit them to go abroad unr contradicted, and the whole case proves that the husband has acted most kindly and affectionately, and yet through the act of the defended, he has lost a beautiful amiable, and accomplished companion. On the other hand, it must be recollected that there are no circumstances to shew deliberate seduction; it does not appear that he was even a friend of the plaintiff's, and Mr. Leith has stated that she was not even acquainted with him up to the period when he lent his house at Mount Aboo for the residence of the plaintiff's family. In the conduct, therefore, of the defendant, there are go circumstances of that aggravated nature, which frequently characterize cases of this kind; but, nevertheless we must not assess the damages, lightly, as it might appear to be casting an unmerited slur on the conduct of the plantiff, or the niterior proceedings which he may adopt. We assess the damages at twelve thousand rupees—Hurkaru. Nov. 2.

Seikh Encroachments

Various detached notices have latterlyappeared in our journals regarding the recent encroachments of the Seikhs in a territory never before visited by them. It appeares almost incredible that this government should engage in distant conquests at a time when the king was so ill able to repress rebellion in his hereditary dominions, and when the crown appeared to be tottering on his head. But there seems reason to suppose that the expedition has been undertaken at the instigation, if not with the resources, of the all powerful Vizier, Raja Dyan; Sing: for Zorawar Sing who directs these operations, and who has crossed the snows to to conquer Western Tibet, is well known to be the vice egerentof that family in their possession in the hills.

It is now bout eight yeari since the Seik as made themselves masters of the territory of Ladakh, the capf ittal of which is Lè, lying nearly due Hst, about a-hundred and fifty miles, from cahmere. Theae chief of that principalty had long been apprehensive of the ambition of Runjeet Sing, and when Mr. Moorcroft visited his capital about twenty years ago, he offered to place himself under the protection of the English Government. His overtures to that effect were forwarded to Delhi and Calcutta by that enterprising traveller, but he was severely and rather unfeelingly rebuked for his interference with political negotiations, and the proffer was rudely rejected by our govnment. The Seikhs at length occupied the territory, which Moorcroft describes as being about two hundred miles from north to south, and about two hundred and fifty from east to west.

On the easttern frontier of Ladakh lies in an almost rsemicicular line the province of Chan-tany, known to the Bhooteeas as the *Hiun-des*, or *Heem-des*, the residence of cold, and to the Tibetians as Nari. It is in fact Western Tibet, and is the chief resort of the shawl-wool goat. Moorcrott informs us that it was formerly subject to independent princes, but their authority gradually merged in that of Lassa, and as Lassa is now entirely under the government of China, this province may be considered as virtually, though not geographycally, a province of the Chinese empire. By virtue of some ancient agreement, the shawl wool of Nari is sold exclusively to the people of Ladakh. The inhabitants Nari of have now, it is said, refused to send their valuable products to be sold via Ladakh. and under this pretence the Seikh general has over-run the whole province.

If the reader will turn to Moorcroft's map, he will be able to trace the progress of the Seikhs at once from Le, up the Sinh-kha-bad in almost a direct line south east to the lake Manusurowur, so celebrated in Hindoo mythology. The have brought under subjection three hundred miles of territory, conterminous with our own provinces, and have at length reached Joomla, the confines of the Nepaul territory, and there the Seikhs and Nepalese have met, on the other side of the great Himalaya range.

The Government of Lassa has made no effort to ward off the invasion, or drive back the Seikhs, and this is said to arise from the prevalence of disaffection in theCentral andEastern divisions of Tibet.The Seikhs may now be considered as fairly committed with the Chinese. There is nothing but the wand of Popilius,—an order from the Council Chamber in Calcutta,—which can prevent their moving on and conquering Lassa itself. Of course the Chinese will set this invasion on their western line to our debit, and regard it as emanating from the same impulse which has brought the barbarian ships on their eastern coast. Perhaps the best thing we could do, would be after of course nipping in the bud the Nepalese and Seikh conference beyond Mount Kylas,—to allow the Seikhs to go on to Lassa and embroil themselves with the Chinese Government. It may do both good, and can do us no harm.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 11.

This Morning's News.

This day's Semaphore announces the arrival of the *Herefordshire*, Richardson, from the Lizard 22d July, (she has 400 European troops on board,) the *Southampton* Bowen, from Portsmouth 1st August, and the Thames, Marquis, from Plymouth 27th July. *Englishman, Nov.* 13.

A letter from Sylhet, dated 6th instant, says:—

It is now reported that the 36th will return by the end of the mouth, Captain Gordon's fears have abated, and the Brigadier, with the Troops are awaiting Government orders at Cachar, when they will return. The Bishop is expected here this evening on the Steamer; the left Dacca on the 1st, and intends preaching to-morrow; it is intended to ask him for a Parson, and it is likely we may get one, as 12 extra ones seem to be allowed.

Lieut Thuillier, late Revenue Surveyor of Cuttack, has been appointed to Cachar; he has arrived, and will go out by the 15th, he expects to finish Cachar in a season when he will commence with Sylhet.—*Ibid*

We have had an opportunity of seeing a document which gives a very fair and correct view of the state of the revenue of this country, during the year 1840 41, and of the expences of Government in England and in India, including Pensions, Interest on Home Bond debt, &c. for the the same period. The result shows that though a careful collection of revenue and the maintenance of two productive monopolies have augmented the entire revenue in one year by 25 lacs the charges have encreased to an extent to leave a deficit of Rs. 435,028. It appears that the total revenue of the country for the year 18404,1 was Rs. 21,67, 51.148.—the disbursements Rs. 19,4257,074. The difference meets the enormous Home charge (including dividends and interest on the Bond debt) of £2,684,430—less the sum we have stated above as constuting the deficiency. The chief encrease of expenditure has arisen in the Civil Department—the charges in which have been 22 lacs above those of the previous year—while the Military charges have exceedod those of 1839,40 by nine lace The principal increase in the receipts has arisen out of the collections of land revenue in Bengal and the Eastern Settlements.—*Ibid.*

The Steamer *India*, we understand, was sold yesterday, at the Commercial Sale Rooms; for the sum of three lacs and fifty th usand rupees. The purchasers are the *India* Steam Company.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 13.

The *Malabar* from Port Louis 3d October brings intel ligence of the arrival there of the Jane schooner, and Ramsay, both from this port; the latter vessel went to sea in the height of the S. W. monsoon and had made a very fine passage of only 38 days.

She took down overland news to the 5th July, and the intelligence of a further depression in the English Sugar market, and been a heavy blow and great discouragemehat to the planters—purchases having been quite suepnded in consequence.

Rice had fallen to 2½ perbag and it was thought would be much lower, as it was doubtful if there would be godown room for the reception of the immense quantities expected from Bengal.

The Exmouth, bound for this port, sailed 2 hours before the Malabar. The Rev. Mr. Withers, principal of Bishop's College, and his lady, are passengers by her. *Englishman, Nov.* 12.

Madras.

For the information of our Mofussil friends, we may mention that the north east monsoon has, to all appearance, taken its leave of Madras for the present year. No rain has fallen at the presidency since Sunday morning, and the atmosphere has been ever since clear and bright. The temperature is now particularly agreeable to the feelings of such as have come to this land of the sun from the cold "sea girt isle."—at no hour of the day does it exceed 80°, and early in the morning it is as low as 70°—*Herald, Nov.* 17.

A detachment of the 2d N. I., of about two hundred strong, under the command of Lieut. Beagin took their departure on Monday, per the City of London, for Moulmein, and a further portion of the regiment, embarked on the *Greenlaw*, preparatory to sailing for the same port. A despatch was however received yesterday from the Supreme Government, of such a character that no more reinforcements are to he sent we understand at present to the Tenasserim Coast, and the troops shipped on the Greenlaw will consequently not proceed across the water.—*Ibid.*

China.

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary &c. has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to h. m's. subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and warjunks (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon). was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by h. m's. naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies real admiral Sir William Parker, k. c. b. and major general Sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns, spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitious of war have been either removed or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small island of Koolangsu (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of h. m's ships will likewise remain at this port. whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk of molestation

Her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese government vainly imagined they had redered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the viceroy of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien (who, with a number of heights above the town) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun, and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed shewed that the result *must* have been the same.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board h. m.'s ship Blenheim, in Amoy harbour.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

On Friday evening between 7 and 8, packets were Landed in Macao from the schooner *Psyche*, captain Landers, containing letters from officers of the fleet detailing the attack on and capture of the forts and city and citadel of *Amoy*, and of those on the neighbouring island. From various letters which we have heard read, and from others and extracts kindly furnished us, we are enabled to lay the following important intelligence before our readers.

The English fleet, numbering with the hon. co.'s armed steamers and transports about 34 sail, left Hongkong bay on Saturday the 21st of August; Sunday was calm but on Monday night the whole fleet were well clear of the land, standing to the eastward in three divisions, the Blenheim leading the centre, the Blonde the starboard, and the Druid the larboard division; on Wednesday, the 25th at noon they were only 32 miles from the rendezvous, Chapel island, which is distant about 19 miles from the anchorage in Amoy harbour.

The Blonde and Druid led in per signal to show the soundings; the forts on the islands on both sides opened their fire on the leading ships, which was not returned, at 7 p. m. the whole fleet came to four miles off the town of Amoy.

At daylight on the 26th the signal was made to hoist out all boats; and at 6 Sir W. Parker, Sir Hugh Gough captain Smith of the Druid, and others, went in the Phlegethon to reconnoitre; the commanders in chief returned at 8 a. m., about which time an officer with a flag of truce arrived in the fleet; he was permitted to go on board the Wellesley: and what was the object of his visit? hear it. O all ye tea-totallers! "Why for so many ship hab come; no hab got that tea: all ship must go!"

At 9, the beat,—never beaten in vain,—to quarters rattled along the English decks; but there was no wind The breeze sprang up about 12,30, when the signal was made to weigh; the Sesostris and Queen went in on the starrboard side, and were engaged alone nearly 30 minutes before the other ships joined; the Blonde, followed close by, the Druid led the larboard division. At 1, 10 the batteries on the starboard nand opened fire from more than 100 guns in one tier, on the Sesostris and Queen; at 1, 30 the batteries on the larboard shore opened on the Blonde, Druid, and Modeste, the latter vessel was sounding ahead; at 1. 40 these three vessels opened fire on the larboard batteries; the Wellesley and Blenheim at the same time were standing across the harbour to engage the forts on the star-board side.

The firing continued for four hours, when the marines and troops were landed.

Some differences of opinion have been expressed as to the *modus operandi* on this occasion; the broadsides of the two line of battle ships—and any one who knows anything about such things, know that they are *broad* in any and all senses of the word,—are said to have made little impression on the rocklike masses of granite of the Chinese defences, faced, as they were, with several feet of mud and turf. The construction of the principal forts are represented to have been so strong and massive that old and skilled officers have said that the united efforts of England's proudest fleet could have made but little impression had they been defended by men who knew there the range of their guns and knew how to defend the strength of their position.

H. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular informs h. m.'s subjects on these points so fully that we have little more to say: various opinions have been expressed on the manner of the attack: the effect of the broadsides of powerful ships are said te have been of little effect; but immediately the marines & troops landed the *men of Fookeen* took to their heels: and small blame to them, for the steady musket fire of a disciplined regiment what answer, what defences do the matchlocks, the arrows of China, oppose.

We shall, probably, have many anecdotes to relats of the successes of the English arms in China and we invite attention to the following extract of a letter.

Extract of a letter from Amoy.

We got to Amoy on Wednesday evening about sunset; ran in past the islands that were fortified outside, and anchored out of gunshot of the batteries. The Chinese have not been idle; from the town to the beach running along it for one mile is a low stone fort with a 100 guns, the stone is all covered except the embrazures with mud, which gave the Alligator the idea it was only mud: beyond this there is a range offorts extending abo t 2 miles farther, with batteries, some of 20 guns some of 30. The island of Kolongso opposite the town is fortified with different batteries of heavy guns about 80—opposite, on the N. W. side of the bay, is defended with a long range of forts extending about 2 miles; these, by the bye, were out of range from the ships, but not when the Blonde, Druid and Modeste passed them to engage the island of Kolongso. The Chinese shot from this fort passed over our ships but ours did not reach the shore. As thejlight squadron advanced, the Wellesley & Blenheim ran along the whole line of forts about 400 yards from the shore and 500 or 600 from the batteries; these did not fire, although the Chinese gave it them pretty briskly, cutting away a good deal of their rigging but doing no other material harm. The 2 line of battle ships then anchored by the stern, commenced firing, and soon knocked over the few batteries made of stucco, but as to the stone ones we made but little impression from their immense thickness except now and then turning over some guns and opening one or two small breaches although the firing, every one agrees was admirable. You will hardly believe that the Chinese stood to their guns to the last, and only started when the soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle and the marines at the other. One mandarin who I had watched all the time walked quietly down to the beach and drowned himself; the other cut his throat as he saw our men in possession of the batteries.

The Chinese men, women, and children, ran helter-skelter over the hills leaving every thing behind.

We are only now waiting to proceed to Chusan and Nigpo as we have a N E wind.

The troops are all embarked and ready. We sail at daylight on the 5th leaving 200 men on the island of Kolongso—Druid, Pylades and Algerine; which we hold till the business is settled.

When the Chinese were asked to ransom the city, no mandarins being there, they said we might destroy it if we liked, they had no power of giving money, but that shey would put themselves under protection of the English if we would protect them. The plenipotentiary is on board the Blenheim. —*Canton Register, Sept.* 21.

The schr. Maria grounded some days back in a dark night on Chuenpe; at daylight a number of Chinese attacked and wounded the crew of 14 hands, and a Parsee passenger, named Meruanjee Nourojee; this passenger was very badly wounded in several plaees; he and 7 of the crew eventually arrived at Whampoa; the 7 lascars were brought down to Maccoa on Sunday in a Lorcha.

The rest of the crew have not yet been heard of.

We think we have before recommended that no passage boat should sail for the river without being well-armed.—*Ibid, Oct.* 5.

PROCLAMATION.

of captain Nias, of h. m. s. Herald to the Chinese soldiers and people.

THE arrangements made by the mandarins to settle the difference between the two nations have not been satisfactory. The plenipotentiary Pottinger on his arrival in these waters received communications which tended to restablish the ancient harmony; but notwithstanding this it appears appears that stakes and stones have been placed indifferent parts of the river to obstruct the passage; that warlike preparations have been made; and that thus faith has been broken. This is the reason that my soldiers have attacked the fort of Wangtung and have inspired terror. In future, all similar breaches of faith will be immediately punished by renewed hostilities.

Dated 8th September 1841.

(Canton Press, September 25.)

Nothing in the annals of falsehood can boat we think the Chinese account of the recapture of Amoy, a translation of which is published in the last Canton Press: what can be done with a government, the highest officers of which can write and circulate such unblushing nonsense? the fabulous days of Amadis of Gaul or of Palmerin of England appear to be realized in China. All government is founded on opinion: when that is lost government falls; and from the extract of a letter from Amoy in our last number our readers will learn that the people of that district have already offered to put themselves, under British protection while we have been told British protection while we have been told that even Hongking is rapidly flourishing *Ibid, Sept.* 28.

It is becoming a singular speculation, what will be the end, of this beginning of war with China. Our own opinion is that the Mantchow dynasty should be overthrown, another placed on the thrown, and China be thrown open to the world: this end, we think, would be infinitely preferable than to possess any portion of its territory under the present dynasty: we shall probably enlarge on this speculation next week *Ibid, Oct.* 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The queries of the Courier's correspondent, so far as they are relevant to the subject of my letter signed 'One of the Five,' merit an answer. If the Querist will refer back to the Courier's Supplement of the 10th April, he will discover how the appeal to the Bar was occasioned, and what, it was; and I predicate that if, as I believe him to be, a candid though perhaps not impartial critic, he will confess that, whether or not an appeal of the kind be 'a common thing', it was in the case alluded to both opposite and generous. Such appeals are far from being without precedent; altough their very generosity indicates that they can seldom be necessary. With respect to his second query, the Courier's correspondent has hinged an argument (in so far following a less worthy commentator) upon a misrepresented (in *this* instance I believe mistaken) fact. It can never be the province of the Bar to review any judicial opinions given from the Bench—nor did the proceedings referred to involve the correctness of any such opinions: but they did involve much to test the judicial character of the judge, when placed in an unfair and invidious position, I am at a loss to discover the implied admission for which the Querist contends. He certainly overlooks the *possibility* of the construction put upon judicial opinions and conduct by the independant (!!) section of the Bombay Press being in itself a malicious

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calumny, which owes its impunity (being unanswered) solely to its intrinsies impotence. What then becomes of Querist's inference?

Yours obediently
A BARRISTER.

24th November.

To Correspondents.

We again inform our Correspondents, that we cannot vouch for the return of their communications—when inadmissible—unless such is desired in writing at the bottom of their letters.

To Advertisers.

We shall feel obliged to Advertisers to send in their articles for insertion, before 2 o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov. 1841.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

Friday, November 26, 1841.

We have received the *Ceylon Herald* of the 4th and the *Colombo Observer* of the 5th instant They contain nothing of interest, beyond a current report as to the establishment of a Third Court in Colombo.

Our Madras Papers are to the 17th Instant.

From the *Herald* we learn the arrival of the overland express with the English mails. The Monsoon has taken its leave of Madras. The city of the Mulls has been subdivided into five districts for Municipal purposes. A detachment about 200 strong left Madras on the 15th Instant for Moulmain per the *City of London*, and another detachment had embarked preparatory to sailing on the *Greenlaw*. In consequence however of an express received from the Supreme Government the latter detachment is detained. The *Madras Spectator* contains nothing beyond what we have noticed in the *Herald*, with the exception of the following three propositions, which the *Spectator* says have been offered to King Tharawaddie by the Bengal Government and "upon the reception they meet with the question of peace or war will probably depend."

"To receive a British Resident at Ava, to whom due respect is to be rendered.

To pay all the expenses incurred by the present armament.

To defray the expenses of maintaining a British force at Moulmein."

We disbelieve every syllable of this. Our contemporary has been hoaxed. It is impossible, preposterous to imagine that our Government could be fool—hardy enough with the work they have now on hand, to provoke by such unprincipled propositions as these, another Burmese War. A King cannot travel about his own dominions with what pomp and ceremony he may choose without being forced, as a sine qua non to pay the expense of an armament which the issue of events proves to have been unnecessary! We have already expressed our approval of the precautionary steps our Government resorted to; but that we have any right, legal or moral, to expect His Majesty of the Golden hoof to pay the piper is really too absurd. To the first proposition, although we conceive it unnecessary, we have no objection; but the last is richer than the second:—King Tharawaddie is to pay a body of our troops at Maulmein stationed there for the express purpose of observing his own movements, and preventing aggression on his part. This certainly is the quintessence of diplomacy. The next thing we shall hear of will be, that England has demanded of France the amount of our estimates for the maintenance of a fleet in the Mediterranean. Had our cotemporary not been so grave about the business we should have passed these propositions over as too ridiculous to require an exposition of their absurdity.

We received our China intelligence at so late an hour on Wednesday, that we were obliged to refrain from our usual Precis of Indian intelligence. The Calcutta Papers however contained but little news of importance. Extracts will be found else-where.

Amongst the General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, we find the result of the Court of Enquiry lately held at Loodianah upon Lt. Timbrill 3rd Troop 2d Brigade H. A. and Asst. Surgeon Wallich 53rd Regt. B. N. I. In his remarks H. E. considers both to be in the wrong; and after describing them as Officers, than whom two more indiscreet or self-opinionated could not be found in the Army, removes the former to Neemuch, the latter to Kurnaul.

It will be seen by a reference to General Orders, extracted from yesterday's Government Gazette that Mr. James Henry Crawford, who would otherwise have had to vacate his seat on the arrival of Sir Wm. McNaghten is appointed Provisional Member of Council.

By the same Gazette we learn that the Governor General has been pleased to determine (we doubt not the Court of Directors are much more pleased) that no Civil or Military Servant required by the exigencies of the Service to perform the duties of a second Office, is to receive the salary of both. We should like to know where the salary goes to, or one single argument in favor of this very unjust measure. However, as it is merely determined that the individual holding two Offices is not to draw the emoluments of both, we presume there will exist no objection to his taking his choice. We hope our Civil friends will take the hint.

The interruption occasioned in our preparations for yesterday's issue by the receipt of China intelligence, did not admit of our offering any remarks upon the communication signed "Another Spectator."—The observations we submit for the consideration of our Portuguese readers in this article, refer chiefly to the manner in which the Schools, he and a former correspondent "A Roman Catholic," speak of, might be conducted *in future*. We do not wish to enter a field of argument, or to repudiate, without sufficient proof, the acts of those private individuals to whom all arrangements have hitherto been entrusted.

With a view to a saving being effected to the Funds that have been raised on account of these Schools, we think the monthly expenditure of 75 Rupees for an *English* Tutor might well be prevented by the total abolition of the situation formed for such an officer—feeling a conviction as we do, that it is more an incumbrance to the institution than a source of benefit or instruction. As matters stand at this day, we would recommend an entire reformation in the body of the Managing Committee—A re-election of its Members, and the other institutional officers. When this has been effected, all the accounts of remittances and disbursements have been examined and adjusted, and the sum deposited in the hands of Sir R. de Faria accounted for, let the Committee make a selection of a building,—if they have none at present at a moderate rentage in Kalbadevee, and another in Mazagon, as School-rooms—such as would ensure the convenient attendance of the children in the neighbourhood; and to each of these Schools let them appoint a steady and efficient Master on 75 Rupees per mensem to instruct in Portuguese, and, if requisite, Latin also.—Let there be no English taught in it at all; for as it is obvious no good Tutor for the purpose—we mean *one actually capable of discharging his duties to the satisfaction of his employers*—can be found to undertake the office for a less monthly emolument than 150 or 200 Rupees, it would contribute more beneficially to the objects of the Institution to be free from "*Quacks*" such as Mr. Braz Fernandez is represented to have proved himself to be. Nor does this fact constitute our entire objections to the entertainment of an English School Master. We are of opinion that while the principles and rudiments of our language and its Grammar are being inattentively crammed with a *quantum suff* of slang and corruption upon the weak minds of Portuguese children, their progress and attainments in their mother-tongue can neither be rapid and well-rooted, nor in the slightest degree satisfactory to their friends or creditable to their Teachers. First give them an entire, or even a partial, course of education in Portuguese, and their minds being thus prepared, will the more readily receive and retain whatever may be infused into them in the English language. This second education, if we may so designate it, can at all times be found at hand without inconvenience or expense, by the following means. As soon as the lads have attained a certain proficiency in Portuguese, a Certificate to that effect from Sir Roger de Faria, or any other person authorized by the Managing Committee to give it, would secure to each, admission into the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, where a superior course of English instruction is inculcated at a monthly charge of only *one* Rupee.

The above forms our opinion of the matter dilated upon by our correspondents; and we opine that if applied to practical use they would not fail to be productive of far greater utility and benefit to the Portuguese Inhabitants of Bombay than have hitherto been derived from the arrangements that have found adoption in the Schools, owing, as "*Another Spectator*" boldly declares, to fraudulent propensities on the part of some certain persons that form constituents of the present Managing Committee.

We have been disappointed in the receipt of the promised copy of the proceedings of the General Court Martial lately held upon Lieut. Moore. We must therefore remain satisfied with what part of the Evidence for the *Prosecution* we possess, and the correspondence which passed between the several parties relative to the subject of the 4th charge, and upon which that charge was founded We will dispose of the first charge very briefly. 1st by stating that in two instances out of the three duels, where he was concerned as a principal, Mr. Moore was the challenged party and 2dly by stating that circumstances which we are aware of but decline making public left Mr. Moore no other alternative than that of requiring that satisfaction which one gentleman usually demands of another when he conceives himself to be aggrieved

The meeting took place, and the parties were reconciled to each other. As to the 2d charge, on that same evening Mr. Hawkes went to Mr. Moore's, house; and instead of feeling a sort of delicate restraint which should have prevented the semblance of a practical Joke, or indeed a Joke of any kind, after what had passed in the afternoon, he commenced an irritating course of procedure towards a person in Mr. Moore's house, and notwithstanding all remonstrance he persisted, immediately afterwards in addressing Mr. Moore in language of a most disgusting nature. Mr. Moore retorted, and left the room. His leaving the room is certainly not indicative of his wish to *provoke* Lieut Hawkes, it was a measure of great propriety; and when it is considered that it was his own house, ought to have been very significant to Lieut. Hawkes as to how far his absence would be gratifying. However, in the course of the evening, the preliminaries for a meeting were settled, and we now come to the third charge. It is true that Mr. Moore entered into an engagement to fight another duel with Lieut. Hawkes; But if *we could by any diversity of language* put our readers in possession of the expressions Mr. Hawkes used towards him, and be more explicit as to his conduct which preceded it, Mr. Moore would stand honorably acquitted in the eyes of the whole world of any thing in the slightst degree derogatory to him. Moreover the meeting *was not* prevented by these officers being placed in arrest.—An apology was offered, by Mr. Hawkes and accepted by Mr. Moore *previous* to that circumstance.

In remarking upon the last charge, we shall confine ourselves to the correspondence. It appears that these Officers, Lt. Moore and Ensign Campbell commenced Billiard playing for small sums of money about seven months ago; that they used to play in each other's Mess Rooms alternately; and on all occasions there were some Officers of both Regts. present. After having lost five or six hundred Rupees, Mr. Campbell was advised to desist from playing for such large sums; but it would seem that this advice was thrown away upon him, for he continued inviting Mr. Moore to his Mess for the purpose of playing Billiards, and for sums of a larger amount, which Mr. Moore only agreed to, in the hope that Mr. Campbell would win back what he had lost. We presume that this fact will be considered as a sufficient answer to the facetious remarks in the United Service Gazette of the 23rd Inst. relative to Ensign Campbell's having been unmercifully fleeced. As to young Officers playing *in fun*, we never heard of such transactions.

Much stress has also been laid upon Ensign Campbell's youth. The relative degree of Rank we presume to be no question:—as regards *age*, and consequent experience, Mr. Moore is much the Junior. With reference to the threat Mr. Moore made use of, as to posting Ensign Campbell in every paper in Bombay, it will save much time to state at once, that he acknowledged the letter in which it was contained, and that the Court attached no criminality to it. We presume that no Officer can be justified in playing for money, which, should he lose, it would not be in his power to pay. Mr. Campbell in his appeal to his Commanding Officer for his advice or protection, we cannot make out which, says, that he was *always* in the habit of playing at Billiards after Tiffin with Mr. Moore. that on the first occasion he lost 60 Rupees. This sum was not even paid; for subsequently he says he *ran it up* to 300 in a few days, and afterwards, to Rs. 3,300! Mr. Campbell afterwards says that he never denied or *attempted to evade any part* of this debt, and apparently considers this as a justification—also that Mr. Moore had rejected all his offers for an arrangement. Let us see what these offers were first, and we shall then he better able to judge of the propriety of Mr. Moore's refusal and how far Mr. Campbell is correct in the words we have put in Italics above. The first offer was contained in a letter dated the 25th July 1841 and was to the effect that Mr. Moore was to receive Rs. 25 from Mr. Campbell's pay and allowances monthly, until the Debt was liquidated! According to this liberal proposal for redeeming a debt of honor, a period of 11 years must elapse before its liquidation could be accomplished This is one offer. But the second one is far more liberal; and coming from a field Officer was of course expected to have additional weight with Mr. Moore. The offer was contained in the concluding paragraph of a letter from Major Spencer dated June 1st 1841, and ran thus: "I hope therefore you will allow the payment of 300 Rupees to concel the debt." That a young man should have been much provoked at receiving two such proposals, can hardly be wondered at; especially as Mr. Campbell had, two months previous to the date of Major Spencer's letter, assured Mr. Moore that he should be paid *in full* on the arrival of the June Mail. The June Mail arrived on the 6th of that month, and on that arrival Mr. Moore was to receive his money. On the 1st of June, an offer is made of 300 Rs. in consideration of the debt of 3000. Whether this amounts to an evasion of *any part* of the debt we cannot say; but to us it appears that there would still remain Rs. 2,700 unpaid. In betting we see little difference between the billiard table and the turf; and Mr. Moore in one letter refers Mr. Campbell to Col. Stalker his Commanding Officer (a great sporting character) as to what he, Col. Stalker, would think of such an offer, or whether he would have accepted it. We leave these facts to speak for themselves. We have not the slightest intention of wounding Ensign Campbell's feelings but most assuredly had an Officer in the Queen's service lost a sum of Rs. 3,300 without the means of paying it, the sale of his Commission would have been his resource. Moreover, we are confident, that whatever steps Mr. C. might previously have taken towards the liquidation of this debt, he will, as a Gentleman and a man of honor redouble them aware, as he must now, be of the situation Mr. Moore is reduced to.

We shall now conclude with a few remarks of our own. The facts we have endeavoured to elucidate; we must now place the individuals prominently before our readers. Mr. Moore is a young man of 19—he has served 3 years. He joined the Army from School, without experience in the ways of the world, in his sixteenth year. We do not suppose he ever had a pistol, or a billiard Que in his hand before he received his commission. Lt. Hawkes is an Officer upwards of ten years standing, he has served in England, and we believe in the Mediteranean also. He is nearly thirty years of age. The former is ruined by a partial conviction on charges which would never have been heard of had he not been grossly insulted by the latter. The original cause of all this painful affair, the aggressor, *the man* escapes, the insulted boy

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as we before said, is ruined—but not disgraced. His position in society is not in the least degree affected. Regardless of the recommendation of the Court, grounded upon his youth inexperience and *many* circumstances which appeared before it, the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the Sentence.—With what degree of judgment, we leave our readers to decide, but we hope for the future that all boy—Ensigns who fancy themselves insulted, will at once go to their Commanding Officers and *tell them*. It is at any rate the safest plan, however they may find themselves treated by their brother Officers subsequently. We must apologize for this imperfect sketch of the facts which are grounded solely upon part of the evidence for the Prosecution, and those circumstances therewith connected, which we know to be true; and conclude with an extract from Captain McNamara's defence, attributed to Mr. Erskine and the whole of which will be found in McArthur on Courts Martial.

"Gentlemen, I am a captain of the British navy. My character you can only hear from others; but to maintain any character in that station, I must be respected. When called upon to lead others into honourable dangers, I must not be supposed to be a man who had fought safety by submitting to what custom has taught others to consider as a disgrace. I am not presuming to urge any thing against the laws of God, or of this land. I know that, in the eye of religion and reason, obedience to the law, though against the general feelings of the world, is the first duty, and ought to be the rule of action; but, in putting a construction upon my motives, so as to ascertain the quality of my actions, you will make allowances for my situation. It is impossible to define, in terms, the proper feelings of a gentlemant; but their existence has supported this happy country for many ages, and she might perish if they were lost. Gentlemen, I will detain you no longer; I will bring before you many honourable persons, who will speak what they know of me in my profession, and in private life, which will the better enable you to judge, whether what I have offered in my defence may fafely be received by you as truth. Gentlemen, I submit myself entirely to your judgments. I hope to obtain my liberty through your verdict, and to employ it with honour in defence of the liberties of my country."

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1841.

No. 662 of 1841.—The following Field Detachment orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain Waters, dated Camp Aheerwarrie the 30th May 1841, appointing Cornet J. F. Johnstone, of the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of that Regiment proceeding against Badamee from that date.

An order by Lieutenant A. 1. Kilso, dated Camp Bank of the Beemah River the 8th June 1841, appointing Cornet A. R. Fraser, of the 3d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment, consisting of a Complete Squadron of Cavalry, and two Companies of Infantry, from that date.

No. 663 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance of Rupees 2 per diem granted by Article 89 Section XXVII, 2d Supplement Military Code, be drawn by Officers Superintending Public Works, whether performed by contract or not.

No. 664 of 1841.—The undermentioned Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, are permitted to reside and receive their Stipends in India.

James Trail.
William Lawson.
William Wood.
James Campbell.
Robert McLean.
Richard Nuttall.

No. 665 of 1841.—A Division Order dated 3d June 1841, by the General Officer Commanding Southern Division of the Army, appointing Captain Bayley, 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Staff Officer to the Field Detachment under Major Johnson, is confirmed.

No. 666 of 1841.—Captain J. H. C. Jameson, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Garrison Engineer at Bombay, during the absence of Captain Stevens, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841

No. 667 of 1841.—The following extract, paras. 1 and 2 of a despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 29th September last (No. 52), is published for general information.

Para. 1 We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Captain T. T. Christie, Overland.
" S. Poole, in October.
" R. Long Shawe.
Surgeon A. Arnott, M. D.
" Robert Wight.

2. We have also permitted Surgeon Robert Brown to return to his duty.

No. 669 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Payne, dated Surat the 22d October 1841, appointing Brevet Captain Sparrow, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Broach, from the 20th September last, until the arrival of Ensign St. Clair.

No. 670 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:

An order by Major Sterling, dated Mhow, the 14th October 1841, appointing Captain J. Pope, to act as Interpreter, and Lieutenant Godfrey, to act as Quarter Master to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, consequent on Lieutenant Anderson's appointment to survey the Nurbuda, or until further orders.

1841. nddaf.—Captain A. O. Mafithews, of the 15th Regiment Nag No In antry, is appointed to Command the Detachment of that Regiment 17 to duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Tanna, from the 3rd Instant.

No. 672. of 1841.—The following promotions are made.

	17th Regiment Native Infantry.	Date of Rank.
viet	ptain H. Macan to be Major, Lieutenant J. Anderson	
Cobe	Captain, and Ensign J Miles to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stirling, retired from the Service.....	17th Oct. 1841

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Miles promoted.

	Rank as Ensign in the Regiment.	Army.
John Walter Savilo.....	27th Oct. 1841.	12th June 1841

No. 673 of 1841.—The Field Order by Brigadier England, K. H. Commanding the Seinde Force, dated the 13th ultimo, appointing Captain Stather, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, Staff Officer at Sukkur, under the provisions of the General Order of the 8th August 1834, is confirmed.

No 674 of 1841.—The following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 31st March 1841, No. 84. is republished at this Presidency.

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 31st March 1841.

No. 84 of 1841.—With reference to Government General Orders No. 71, of 27th March 1829, the following Extract of Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, is published for general information.

Extract, Court's letter No. 12, dated 3d February 1841.

Letter dated 15th June 1840 (No. 67.)

Submit for Court's orders, a reference from Bombay as to whether a Member of the Medical Board is entitled to resume his former situation in the Board, on his return from sick leave to Europe, and what allowaece he is to draw in the event of his having to wait for a vacancy.

23 When framing the Regulation contained in our letter of 27th August 1828, Para: 13, that Superintending Surgeons who come to England on sick certificate, shall resume theis rank and station on their retund to their duty, it was not in our contemplation that any Member of the Medical Board, who might come to England on sick certificate, would desire to return to India for the purpose of completing the residue of his tour of Service in the Board, or we should then have provided for such an occurrence. We can now have no difficulty in authorizing the readmission of the Medical Officer so circumstanced, to the Medical Board in his propsr rank, from the date of his arrival at the capital of his Presidency. The period of Service of the Junior Member, who will in consequence revert to his iormer position of Superintending Surgeon, will count as so much passed out of the term of five years to which Service in the Medical Board is limited.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1841.

Mr. Thomas Abingdon Compton, of the Bombay civil service, is permitted to remain at the presidency, until the next examination of the junior civil servants take places.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d November 1841.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock having reported his return to Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to assume charge of the office of assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. Mills, judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. H. H. Glass, to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. B. Hutt, to act as judge and sessionjudge of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1841.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at the presidency, resumed charge of his office on the 23d instant.

Mr. William Escombe is re-appointed to act as stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests.

The leave of absence granted, under date the 24th of March last, to Mr. Grant, register, of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, beyond the period to which he was entitled under section XI of the absentee rules, is to be considered as coming under the provisions of section XII of these rules.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23d November 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. R. Keily, of the 20th regiment native infantry, assistant to the political agent in the Mahee Caunta, from the date of Lieutenant Wallace's embarkation for Europe.

Captain S. H. Partridge, of the 18th regiment native infantry, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Keily, during that officer's absence on field service in Scinde, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombag Castle, 19th November 1841.

J. A. Shaw Esqr. received charge of the General Post Office, on the 15th instant, from J. Gordon Esq.

R. C. Chambers Esq. returned to his duty on the civil establishment of this presidency on the 10th instant, per steamer Cleopatra, with the permisssion of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, (No. 5) dated the 29th September 1841,

Ecclesiastical Department.
No. 5. of 1841.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

We have to inform you, that we have permitted the Reverend Joseph Laurie, D. D. late senior chaplain of the Scotch Church on your establishment, to ritire from the service from the 12th August 1841.

We are, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL.
London, 29th Sept. 1841.
" J. L. LUSHINGTON.
& others.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1841.

Assistant surgeon W. B. Barrington, is allowed to proceed to the Deccan, for the recovery of his health, from the 16th instant to the 16th proximo, his duties during his absence being performed by assistant surgeon Behan.

Captain W. Kenyor, to perform the duties of post master at Mhow, during the temporary absence of Captain Birdwood.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1841.

The leave of absence granted on sick certificate, to J. Williams Esquire, sub-treasurer, general paymaster, superintendent of stamps, and secretary to the Government savings bank, on the 12th ultimo, is extended to the 15th proximo, on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th November. 1841.

The leave of absence granted to E. H. Townsend Esq. collector of Belgaum, under date the 5th December 1840, is extended for the period of six months.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collected of Rutnagheree, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section V. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 22d November 1841.

E. Montgomerie Esq. collector of Sholapoor, is permitted to proceed into his districts, on deputation.

Mr. G. J. Blane, first assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under section XI of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. BLANE, Actg. Secy. to Govt

NOTICE.

Change of Pilot Station for the River Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that referring to the impracticability during the last S. W. Monsoon, owing to the increasing resort of Shipping to the Port of Calcutta to supply Pilots at the distant Station off Point Palmnyras, the arrangements as noted to the following Memorandum from the Master Attendant, will be adopted for the next S. W. Monsoon.

MEMO.

1st. A Pilot Vessel will be stationed off False Point during the next South West Monsoon, say from the 15th of March to the 15th of September 1842, bearing, according to circumstances, E. by N. a S. E. by S. from the Light House, and in from 10 to 15 fathoms depth of Water.

2d. This Vessel will exhibit by day, when any others are in sight, besides the usual Company's Ensign at her Peak, a *large Danish Jack* (red with white cross) at her Main Top Gallant Mast Head, and at night a *good* Light in the same situation, besider burning a Blue Light every hour, and beating a Gong frequently in calm thick weather, to warn Vessels coming from the Southward of her near neighbourhood. She will *not*, however, have any Pilots on board, the main object of her intended Station off False Point being to guard all inward bound Vessels from proceeding to the old Station off Point Palwras during next season, and directing them to a new one in the South Channel between the Tails of the Eastern and Western Reefs, where Pilot Vessels will then be found in from 16 to 20 fathoms water, and from 6 to 8 miles South West of the present South Channel Buoy, that Buoy laying in Lat. 20o 58' 30" N. Long, 88o 4' East of Greenwich and in 12 fathoms water.

3d. For the purpose of more distinctly marking the new Station, the Commanding Officer's Vessel there will always wear by day, when other Vessels are in sight, a large *St. George's Jack*, (white with red cross) al her Main Top Gallant Mast Head, besides the usual Company's Colours at her Peak, and at night be distingiushed by a constant *good* Mast Head Light, by Blue Lights and Maroons used alternately every half hour, and also by Guns fired every four hours, say at 8 P. M., midnight, and 4 A. M., with good Rockets discharged at the same time.

4th. All Vessels are recommended to be most careful in coming over from False Point to the New Station by constant attention to that sale old Guide the Lead, and thereby correcting their Steerage as Tides or Currents may or may not set them out of their proper course, and they are also advised not to come under 16 fathoms, at night especialty, till they reach the Pilot's Station and get their proper Pilots on board.

5th. Lastly. All Vessels are directed not to approach the Pilot's Station at night without giving due warning and not only by the exhibition of Lights, say 2 *Vertical* where best seen, but also by the discharge of a Gun, if they have any on board, as soon as they descry the first Pilot Vessel near them. They are further recommended to be most careful not to come into collision with any of the Pilot Vessels at the Station, on their own accounts, no less than that of the Public, as they will be held responsible for all Damages, and called upon afterwards to pay for all that may have arisen from bad Look-out, Inattention to Duty, or Carelessness of any kind whatever.

(Signed) T. T. HARINGTON,
Master Attendant.

By Order of the Marine Board.
C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th October 1841.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following Rule established by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council under date the 29th September 1841.

FORT WILLIAM.
Financial Department, the 29th Septr. 1841.

Conformably with a Rule prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, and to notify for general information, that no Civil Servant or Military Servant holding a Civil appointment, required by the exigencies of the Service, to discharge the duties of a second office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two offices.

Published by order, &c.
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1841.

European Intelligence.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY.

INQUEST ON THE REV. ROBERT IVY.

Euxton Station, Thursday.—This morning, ten o'clock, a jury met at the Railway Hotel to inquire touching the death of the Rev. Robert Ivy. Richard Palmer, Esq., of Preston, presided as coroner.

Mr. Charles Edward Paton deposed that he resided in Manchester, and was engaged in the Manchester trade as a manufacturer. On Tuesday he came by the coach from Rawlinson station. He sat on the box seat, by the side of the coachman. Just as we got on the railway line the coachman. Just as we got on the railway line the coachman said, "Why the devil has he left the gate open?" Witness turned round and saw a train advancing. Witness said, "We are all dashed to pieces!" and, in an instant, he felt the shock. He remembered nothing more. He had spectacles on, being near-sighted. He did not notice any gates. It was raining, but witness did not carry an umbrella. He had not seen the engine or heard the steam before he got to the station, and he heard the coachman make the remark. The engine was then ten or fifteen yards from them. Witness did not see the concussion, as it was on the coachman's side. The engine was coming down the line towards the coach. The coach was drawn by three horses, the first of which was an iron grey. When the coachman spoke the first horse was on the line. Witness cannot tell whether the coachman endeavoured to stop the horses. One lady behind witness carried an umbrella in such a way as to obstruct the coachman's view of the railway. Witness did not think that, in case the coachman had pulled up when he saw the engine, that the accident would have been avoided. It was a wet, drizzling morning.

George Holland deposed that he was an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Pearson and Co., of the Ince Colliery. On Tuesday, he was driving the "Asa" engine on the North Union line. When he got within thirty or forth yards of the gates, at the Euxton Station, he saw the station keeper come out of the house and run. His name is Thomas Nixon. Witness immediately said to Johnson, who acted as breaksman, "I believe there is a coach coming." Witness could not see whether the gates were open or shut. He immediately reversed, and turning round, saw the gatekeeper get hold of the first horse, a grey one. The horse either knocked the gatekeeper down, or out of my sight. Witness then saw the horse break away from the coach, aed spring over the line. This happened before we came in contact with the coach. The tender was before the engine, and witness saw the tender buffer knock the hind horses across the line. The first waggon of the train then caught the hind-wheel of the coach, and drove it against the wall of the station-house. Three of our waggons were thrown off the line. When the gate-keeper caught hold of the grey horse it was through the gate, and about two yards from the rails. Witness stopped the engine as soon as he could; it had passed the station. Witness then got off. On turning back towards the station-house, he saw the deceased lying nearly dead thirty or forty yards down the line. Witness tried to lift him up, but could not. He then called out for assistance, and some men came and got him up to the side near where the luggage is discharged from the trains. Witness left him only just alive; his hand was hurt, and there was some blood on his face. Witness saw the gate-keeper lying by the side of the station-house wall. He was carried into the house. Witness had no time to put on the whistle. He had not an unusual quantity of steam on. It is not usual to sound the whistle before arriving at Euxton station. Witness produced the rules of the company. From the line, owing to an embankment, carts or coaches cannot be seen on the turnpike road. It would take 100 or 120 yards, to stop an engine going at the rate of 14 miles per hour. Witness turned the steam off directly he saw the stationkeeper run. Witness had not his regular fireman, but Johnson had frequently gone with witness, and was an experienced men. Witness frequently drove the tender first. There is a rule against it. He could not have seen better if the engine had been first. The gates at Euxton station are sometimes closed and sometimes open when trains pass. The gates are not on the line, but on the turnpike road. The coal trains are not allowed to travel faster than fifteen miles per hour, but the company do not employ any person to take an account of the time.

Mrs. Battersby, landlady of the Railway Hotel, at Euxton, deposed that she was on the look-out for the arrival of the Southport c ach from Chorlep, on Tuesday. She saw the coach, and several persons carrying umbrellas upon it. The station-gates were both open. Witness then turned into the house to open the lobby door; when she had done that she heard a man in the yard call out, "They are all smashed!" and going to the door she saw the grey horse gallop past the houset She went down to the station directly; on the way she saw Nixon's wife, who said they were *all killed*. Th deceased and all the coach passengers were broughtoe her house. The deceased was quite dead. She saw the gates open five minutes before the accident. They areusual ly kept open. The coach was not very far from the station-house when she saw it.

Mr. John Pollard, surgeon, of Chorley, deposed that he arrived at the Railway Hotel soon after one o'clock on Tuesday, and found the deceased lying there dead. Witness examined the body, and found a fracture and dislocation of the right ancle. It was nearly torn off the leg. There was also a compound fracture of the left thigh and a simple fracture of the right. The cause of death witness believed to be the concussion of the nervous system, the result of the injuries he had received. He considered the escape of the other passengers to be most extraordinary.

Mary Nixon deposed that she was the wife of Thomas Nixon. Her husband keeps the gates at the Euxton station, and was in the employ of the North Union Railway Company. On Tuesday between twelve and one o'clock, her husband had just been out to see if any engine was coming, and had sat down in the kitchen to take his dinner. When he heard the coach come down the lane he went out. Witness saw the engine and the coach coming, and knew what was going to happen. The gates were open, but they are shut when an engine comes down the line, to prevent carts, &c. coming across the line. It was her husband's duty to close the gates when he saw a cart and an engine coming. Witness heard the crash, but did not go out until all was over. Her husband had since had his legs taken off. He told her he had been thrown down by the horse. Witness saw several of the passengers lying on the ground about the station.

Mr. Part, the solicitor of the company, said he was anxious on the behalf of the parties whom he represented, to state that the gatekeepers on the line had great difficulties in keeping the gates closed, as several persons, including gentlemen whose names appeared in the commission of the peace for the county, had threatened to pull them down, alleging that the company hhd no right to obstruct the turn pike road.

The Coroner said that evidence of that nature was immaterial to the inquiry.

Several other witnesses were examined.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept:* 11.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Session 1841-42.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTERS.

THOMAS H. KEY, A. M. Professor of Latin in the College.
HENRY MALDEN, A. M. Professor of Greek in the College.

The SCHOOL was opened on Thursday, the 23rd of September. The Session is divided into three terms—viz from the 23rd of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pubpil is 15*l.* of which 5*l.* are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corralpo punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST INDIA and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, Waterloo-place, and 24, Finch lane Cornhill, London,

PATRONESS.

Her, Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN

BANKERS.

Messrs. Cockburne and Co., 4, Whitehall.
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, 1, Lombard-street

PHYSICIAN.

John Robert Hume. Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SURGEON AND SECRETARY.

Wm. Daniell Watson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., late of the Army Medical Staff.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate 75 Lincoln's Inn fields.

ACTUARY.

John Finlaison, Esq., the Government Calculator.

THIS SOCIETY OFFERS, TOGETHER WITH THE USUAL ADVANTAGES, THE FOLLOWING:—

1. Assurances ganted upon the lives of persons in every station in life, and for every part of the world from 2.20*l.* to 5,000*l.*
2. Premiums calculated for non-participation as well as participation of profits.
3. Persons assured, by paying a slight increas upon the ordinary rate (see Table V. of the Prospece tus may themselves receive the amount assured beforattaining that age, it will be paid to their representae tives.
4. Fraud only to vitiate a policy.
5. No additional expense but the stamp.
6. Officers serving in the Royal Navy assured on particularly favourable terms.
7. Rates of premium constructed upon sound principles with reference to every British colony.
8. No arbitrary imposition of extra premium.
9. Persons assured in this office may change from one de gree of risk to another without forfeiting their policies
10. Officers and others assured at the Indian rate on returning to this country, are required to pay a hom premium only.
11. Annuities provided to the widows of officers and others upon advantageous terms.
12. Immediate annuities granted upon liberal term
13. Assurances in favour of children, after the death of both parents, provided by an extremely low scale premiums.
14. A dividend of 4*l.* per cent has been and continues to be paid upon the Shareholders' deposits.
15. Board days every Thursday, at one o'clock; and every facility afforded for effecting assurances on other days of business.

WILLIAM DANIEL WATSON, Secretary.

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